

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "General Drafting Practices," pages 3-1 through 3-69.

- 3-1. The lexicon through which every DM communicates with other draftsman is interpreted by what process?
1. Blueprint reading
 2. Interpretation
 3. Drafting
 4. Drawing
- 3-2. How often are Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards issued?
1. Every month
 2. Every 6 months
 3. Every 3 months
 4. Every year
- 3-3. What should you look for when the symbols on a drawing are unfamiliar to you?
1. A bill of materials
 2. A supplement to DOD-MIL STDs
 3. A legend
 4. A letter of explanation
- 3-4. Drafting is most often done in what media?
1. Ink
 2. Pencil
 3. Pigment
 4. Diazo
- 3-5. Crisp, black lines that reproduce well in microform reproduction are typical of what type pencil lead?
1. Wax
 2. Graphite
 3. Carbon
 4. Plastic-graphite
- 3-6. To provide additional support to tracing paper when you are drawing, what action should you take?
1. Place the tracing paper on a Formica surface
 2. Place illustration board over the drawing
 3. Place a sheet of white paper under the tracing paper
 4. Place a piece of stencil board under the drawing
- 3-7. Why should you keep a soft tissue near your desk when working with reservoir pens?
1. To keep the drawing surface clean
 2. To keep the pen nib clean
 3. To keep your hands clean
 4. To keep your pen handle clean
- 3-8. In general, object outlines are drawn with what weight line?
1. Thick
 2. Medium
 3. Thin
 4. Ultra-thin

- 3-9. Where over the pencil line should you place a correctly drawn ink line?
1. Parallel to the pencil line
 2. Above the pencil line
 3. Below the pencil line
 4. Centered directly over the pencil line
- 3-10. What is the probable cause of rounded corners at the intersection of two or more ink lines?
1. An overfilled reservoir
 2. A caked or clogged pen nib
 3. Not allowing the first set of lines to dry
 4. Not maintaining perpendicularity with the drawing surface
- 3-11. When preparing to ink in a drawing, what lines should you ink first?
1. Straight lines
 2. Circles and arcs
 3. Dimension lines
 4. Extension lines
- 3-12. What should you do to prevent ink from seeping into paper fibers when an ink blot occurs?
1. Place ABC granules over the blot to absorb the ink
 2. Soak the ink up with a wet red-sable brush
 3. Allow the ink to thoroughly dry before erasing it
 4. Soak up the excess ink with a tissue or scrap of paper
- 3-13. After erasing lines inked with a No. 2 reservoir pen, you should use a pen size of what number to replace a portion of the line?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
- 3-14. Ink blots and seepage occur more frequently at places in a paper surface that exhibit abnormalities in the paper fibers.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-15. What description of a line convention most closely resembles a centerline?
1. Dash, dot, dash
 2. Long dash, long dash, long dash
 3. Short dash, short dash, short dash
 4. A long dash, short dash, long dash
- 3-16. How far past the object outline should centerlines extend?
1. 3/8"
 2. 1/8"
 3. 1/4"
 4. 1/2"
- 3-17. Hidden lines should begin and end as a short dash in contact with the line from which it starts and stops.
1. True
 2. False

- 3-18. To indicate that a hidden line lies below another hidden line, how should you draw the lowermost hidden line?
1. Break the uppermost hidden line by the lowermost hidden line
 2. Break the lowermost hidden line by the uppermost hidden line
 3. Allow the two hidden lines to intersect
 4. Break both hidden lines at the point of intersection
- 3-19. How much of a gap should you leave between the object outline and an extension line?
1. 1/16"
 2. 1/8"
 3. 3/16"
 4. 1/4"
- 3-20. How far beyond the last dimension line should extension lines project?
1. 1/16"
 2. 1/8"
 3. 3/16"
 4. 1/4"
- 3-21. What is the minimum allowable distance between an object outline and the first dimension line?
1. 1/4"
 2. 1/8"
 3. 3/8"
 4. 3/16"
- 3-22. What is the minimum allowable distance between dimension lines?
1. 1/8"
 2. 1/4"
 3. 3/16"
 4. 3/8"
- 3-23. How should you depict multiple parallel dimensions?
1. Staggered
 2. Vertically centered
 3. Aligned flush left
 4. Aligned flush right
- 3-24. How many times the width of an arrowhead should you draw the length of the arrowhead?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
- 3-25. When carelessly drawn and varied in size, which of the following lines causes the drawing to look unprofessional?
1. Arrowheads
 2. Dimension lines
 3. Hidden lines
 4. Centerlines
- 3-26. Which of the following information does leader lines terminating with a dot indicate?
1. The note refers to nonessential information
 2. The leader line refers to non-dimensional information
 3. The note applies to the object outline
 4. The note applies to the object surface
- 3-27. You should use a long break line when drawing which of the following objects?
1. An allen wrench
 2. A slot-head screwdriver
 3. A broom or rake handle
 4. A test tube

- 3-28. What line convention should you use to show a moving part in an alternate position?
1. Centerlines
 2. Phantom lines
 3. Hidden lines
 4. Visible lines
- 3-29. What term refers to the portion of an object exposed by a cutting plane?
1. View
 2. Cutting plane
 3. Sectional view
 4. Viewing plane
- 3-30. How should you handle depicting hidden lines in a sectional view?
1. Draw them as hidden lines
 2. Draw them as visible lines
 3. Do not draw hidden lines at all
 4. Draw them as phantom lines
- 3-31. The arrows at the end of a cutting plane indicate what information?
1. The direction in which you place the reference letters
 2. The viewing plane
 3. The referenced letters
 4. The direction in which you view the section
- 3-32. The dimensioning practice that places all dimensions to read from the bottom and right side of the drawing is known by what term?
1. Location
 2. Unidirectional
 3. Pictorial
 4. Unilateral
- 3-33. Which of the following terms best describe(s) the notes and dimensions that are read from the bottom of the drawing?
1. Justified
 2. Aligned
 3. Clear
 4. Unidirectional
- 3-34. Where should you place notes without leader lines on a drawing?
1. On the bottom of the drawing
 2. Under the title block
 3. Near the bill of materials
 4. In the lower left corner of the drawing
- 3-35. Where should you place the arrowhead when dimensioning an arc where the center is not dimensionally located?
1. Inside the arc with an implied center
 2. Outside the arc with a leader
 3. Outside the arc with a projected center
 4. Inside the arc with a broken line to indicate that the center is unimportant
- 3-36. What type of line should you use to indicate the center of radii?
1. A leader line
 2. A small cross
 3. A centerline
 4. An extension line
- 3-37. When drawing rounded comers, you should first clarify what information?
1. Selected diameters
 2. Overall size
 3. Intended radii
 4. Tangential edges and arcs

- 3-38. The depth dimension of a counterdrilled blind hole measures from the outer surface but does not include the varied depth of the bore.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-39. What dimensions should you specify for countersunk holes?
1. The depth of the countersink
 2. The diameter of the hole
 3. The diameter and angle of the countersink
 4. The depth of the hole
- 3-40. What technique should you depict to indicate a process or surface treatment that includes embedding a flat washer?
1. Counterdrill
 2. Counterbore
 3. Spot facing
 4. Countersunk
- 3-41. How should you indicate an external chamfer of 45 degrees?
1. By lineation only
 2. By angularity only
 3. By notation only
 4. By angularity and lineation
- 3-42. What type of chamfers should you specify with notes?
1. Linear
 2. Metric
 3. Angular
 4. 45 degree
- 3-43. How should you indicate when the fit of two or more interrelating parts is critical?
1. By notation
 2. By indicating tolerances
 3. By an explanatory note near the revisions block on a drawing
 4. By attaching written directions to the fabricator
- 3-44. What dimension stated in linear increments indicates the overall size of an object?
1. Basic size
 2. Unilateral size
 3. Design size
 4. Nominal size
- 3-45. What term refers to the intentional difference between the maximum material limits of mating parts?
1. Unilateral tolerance
 2. Tolerance
 3. Surface finish
 4. Allowance
- 3-46. What variation(s) do bilateral tolerances indicate?
1. Nominal size in both directions
 2. Nominal size in one direction only
 3. Design size in one direction only
 4. Design size in both directions
- 3-47. When the design size of the hole is the basic size and the allowance applies to the shaft: this describes which of the following system of fits?
1. Tolerancing system
 2. Basic shaft system
 3. Basic hole system
 4. Transition fit system

- 3-48. To obtain the diameter of the maximum sized shaft, what should you subtract from the basic hole size?
1. The tolerance
 2. The allowance
 3. The minimum clearance
 4. The minimum hole
- 3-49. What is the minimum hole diameter for a basic shaft system with a basic shaft size of 1.5 inches and an allowance of .003 inch?
1. 1.497
 2. 1.503
 3. 15
 4. 1.498
- 3-50. How many dimensions does a single-view drawing show?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 3-51. You can view objects from how many mutually perpendicular directions?
1. Five
 2. Six
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 3-52. Which of the following views is NOT considered a regular view?
1. Top
 2. Profile
 3. Frontal
 4. Bottom
- 3-53. What view(s) typically show(s) height?
1. Plan only
 2. Front elevation only
 3. Right-side elevation only
 4. Front and right-side elevation
- 3-54. On a drawing of a symmetrically designed building, which of the following views is NOT a necessary view?
1. Right-side
 2. Left-side
 3. Top
 4. Front
- 3-55. What is the purpose of an auxiliary view?
1. To show details indicated by hidden lines and revealed by a cutting plane
 2. To show additional information in a more detailed insert
 3. To show the true size and shape of shapes parallel to the plane of projection
 4. To show the true shape and size of inclined surfaces
- 3-56. A primary auxiliary view perpendicular to the frontal plane has what type relationship to the profile plane and top view?
1. It is inclined
 2. It is parallel
 3. It is adjacent
 4. It is perpendicular
- 3-57. How are exploded views most often presented?
1. Trimetrically
 2. Dimetrically
 3. Isometrically
 4. Axonometrically
- 3-58. What is the first step in drawing a revolution?
1. Revolve the object around the plane of projection
 2. Draw the object in an auxiliary view
 3. Draw the inclined surface parallel to the plane of projection
 4. Draw the object in its normal position

- 3-59. When drawing a revolution, you should observe which of the following rules?
1. The revolved view always shows the axis as a point and this view does not change in size and shape
 2. Where the axis is shown as a line, the dimensions parallel to the axis changes
 3. Lines parallel on the object are perpendicular in the revolved view
 4. The revolved view always shows the axis as a line and this view does not change in size and shape
- 3-60. When you draw revolutions perpendicular to the front plane of projection, what causes foreshortening in the vertical dimensions?
1. The counterclockwise rotation of the axis
 2. The side surfaces being oblique to the profile plane
 3. The depth dimensions appearing as true size
 4. The length and width dimensions appearing in true size
- 3-61. The axis of revolution appears as a point in the side view when you revolve the view in what fashion?
1. Parallel to the front plane of projection
 2. Perpendicular to the auxiliary view
 3. Perpendicular to the profile plane of projection
 4. Parallel to the top plane of projection
- 3-62. What term identifies a line that indicates a plane which results in a sectional view?
1. Object outline
 2. Cutting plane line
 3. Viewing plane line
 4. Break line
- 3-63. How much of an object does a cutting plane line expose in a full section?
1. All
 2. Half
 3. One third
 4. One-quarter
- 3-64. To show one-quarter of an object's interior, what sectional view should you select?
1. Half section
 2. Full section
 3. Quarter section
 4. Offset section
- 3-65. You may use a break line to expose a broken-out section.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-66. How many degrees should you rotate a revolved section in a view?
1. 180°
 2. 90°
 3. 45°
 4. 30°
- 3-67. How should you show a removed section of a drawing?
1. On a centerline extended from a section cut
 2. Aligned to the closest end of the object
 3. Revolved and overlapped over the object outline
 4. Aligned with a side view
- 3-68. Bending the cutting plane line to show asymmetrical internal features results in what type of section?
1. A revolved section
 2. A broken-out section
 3. A removed section
 4. An offset section

3-69. When should you draw an object using minimal representation or partial views?

1. When objects are simple
2. When objects are asymmetrical
3. When objects are symmetrical
4. When objects appear with other sectional views

3-70. Why are hidden lines removed in sectional views?

1. Because the cutting plane line replaces hidden lines
2. Because hidden lines become centerlines in sectional views
3. Because arrows show the location of the hidden lines
4. Because sectional views replace hidden lines

3-71. Besides showing internal features of objects, section linings indicate what other information?

1. The sides of the object
2. The material of the object
3. Various directions in section linings
4. The type of lines used

3-72. When section lining a drawing that has a portion of an object outline drawn at 45 degrees, at what angle should you draw the section lining?

1. 60
2. 30
3. 90
4. 110

3-73. When drawing section linings in adjacent parts, at what angles to the horizontal should you draw the lines in the section?

1. 45 degrees and 135 degrees
2. 45 degrees and 30 degrees
3. 30 degrees and 90 degrees
4. 90 degrees and 60 degrees